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New York Office, 225 Fifth Avenue
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C. A. MENET, Representative.



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1909.

Senator Cummins of Iowa has presented his revised income tax amendment. It imposes a tax of 2 per cent. on incomes above \$5,000, exempting salaries of public officers for the terms for which they have already been elected. It also exempts incomes from corporate shares which have once paid the tax as corporation property. The graduated tax is eliminated.

The action of the Senate, Saturday, covered the following items which illustrate clearly the Republican tendency:

The duty on oats, formerly 15 cents a bushel, has been advanced to 20 cents.
The duty on barley, formerly 40 cents a bushel, is made 45 cents.
The duty on hops advances from 15 cents to 20 cents, while the duty on potatoes is advanced from 25 cents a bushel to 45 cents.
The rate on lemons is advanced 50 per cent. from the Dingley rate.

Italy distrusts Austria. The latter is rapidly forging into prominence, under the protecting wing of Germany, and it is fairly evident that these two powers intend to eventually constitute themselves the arbiters of European affairs. Russia is still crippled by the effects of the disastrous war with Japan; France has internal dissensions; Great Britain has lost, or is about to lose, her "two power" naval strength. The other powers are negligible quantities. The question is really between Germany and Austria upon the one side, and Great Britain, France and Russia upon the other.

It now appears that Caruso, the famous operatic tenor, was not in good voice when he left this country at the close of the grand opera season, and that the reports to such effect were well founded. An operation has since been performed on his tonsils, and it is said to have been successful and the fine restoration of his voice is now declared a certainty. This is pleasing news to his many admirers. The wonder is to his many admirers who render exacting roles in the immense Metropolitan Opera house do not lose their voices permanently, for the strain of filling that great space must be severe.

"Good weather is much more important than tariff legislation," said Railroad Magnate Harriman. Naturally, he speaks as would one whose railway interests are very largely located in wheat and corn states. Here in the East, the situation is very different. Our major interest is manufacturing, and it is waiting for completion of the tariff-tinkering operation. Certainly as to tariff duties is the great need; it matters less than the tariff rates to be finally adopted. In our belief, American manufacturing industries have so far passed the infant stage that they can adjust themselves to any tariff rates—many of them, to none at all, as Andrew Carnegie said of the iron and steel industry.

Referring to the automobile "hills-climbs" of Monday, the Hartford Times says they "are attractive to the public, chiefly, perhaps, because of the possibility that some of the contestants will be killed, whether they are of any advantage to the automobile industry in this country we cannot say." The Times adds:

One automobile was overturned at Wilkes-Barre. At Bridgeport the legs of several foolishly onlookers were broken, and one of the injured men is likely to die. At Wilkes-Barre a 120 horse-power Benz machine made the best time, and at Bridgeport the highest speed was developed by a 120 horse-power Panhard. But this will not cause any demand in this country for 120 horse-power cars.

There is no need for 120 horse-power cars, except for racing. Those who buy them, can have no other purpose than speeding beyond the legal limit in some States, certainly the limit of safety upon public highways.

"Aerial navigation is still in its infancy," says Count Zeppelin after a trip of 900 miles in 58 hours, ending in a wrecked airship. And yet but a short time, before he said that he has a ship "that can rise from the Lake of Constance with twelve persons on board and remain four days in the air, covering in this period some 2,000 miles." It is quite certain he averred that "in the future already visible" there will be airships having a speed of forty miles that will travel 2,000 miles in two days or 4,000 miles in four and a half days. We find difficulty in harmonizing these two statements of Count Zeppelin. If aerial ships can travel such distances in such time with such loads, navigation of the air cannot be "still in its infancy." But his recent trip did not prove his earlier assertion. On the contrary it was in effect a failure, for though he remained aloft 38 hours, he crashed his ship in alighting.

"Corporal" Tanner explains the apparent popular indifference to the real meaning of Memorial Day as indicated by the diversity of sports and other amusements offered which are all heavily patronized, by saying that while the population was 30,000,000 in 1861, it is now 80,000,000, and that of the 30,000,000, not more than 15,000,000 are still alive. That is, at least 65,000,000 of the present population have no personal remembrance of the Civil War, and their knowledge of it is wholly derived from histories. Of course, these 65,000,000 of the present population have no such vivid feeling in relation thereto as have the 15,000,000 survivors of that stormy period, and the former, therefore, view Memorial Day as purely a holiday and seek amusement each in his or her own way.

You need a refreshing beverage to keep you cool this torrid weather. Williams' Root Beer is best. 2c a quart.

THE THEATRES

POLI'S
Not since a resident stock company was first introduced at Poli's has a more perfect production been given the stock patrons of Bridgeport, than Paul Armstrong's beautiful play of California, "Salomy Jane", the offering at the popular playhouse this week. Ever increasing throngs attest each day the universal note of approval which this play has struck here. Aside from the magnificent staging which is a characteristic of the piece, the company is at its best in this portrayal. Popular opinion is that this season's stock company is far above the merit possessed by any other aggregation of resident players yet presented in this city. In "Salomy Jane" a thrilling play of the expansive West during the early prospecting days, the company has a splendid vehicle and every opportunity to display its capabilities.

An extra attraction this week is the distribution at each performance, to ladies of coupons for the award of the magnificent Parisian Collet model gown which will be presented by Mr. Poli to some fortunate lady patron next Monday matinee. The coupon should be preserved this week. At the afternoon performance on Monday next a ticket box containing the coupon stubs will be opened on the stage and an auditor will select one of the checks. The patron holding the corresponding number will be awarded the handsome dress. The gown is now being displayed in the Main street show windows of Meigs & Co.'s store.

As a special feature for next Saturday matinee a reception will be held on the stage following the final curtain on the last act. Ladies and children will be cordially welcomed by the entire company.

SMITH'S
Large sized audiences were again in attendance at the performances yesterday of the vaudeville, and everyone expressed themselves as delighted with the splendid quality of the entertainment offered. The bill all through is one of the best, and every act on the bill is rewarded with the heartiest applause. The pictures also come in for their share of commendation, and not a person leaves the theatre dissatisfied with the pleasure which has been provided for them.

A feature of the show which is not advertised, and which is not on the bills, is the work at the piano and drums of Al Connors and Howard Goulden. These two musicians are thorough musicians, and they really give the effect of a full orchestra. Mr. Goulden, on the xylophone, accompanied by Mr. Connors, is as clever an artist as appears on the regular bill, and Mr. Connors gets more music out of that piano than anyone else who has ever played in the theatre. They certainly are well worth hearing, and their concert is alone well worth the price of admission.

By the way, the pictures change again today, and another fine set of views will be presented.

The daily matinees at 2:15 especially the ladies and children an especially attractive opportunity to witness these performances. The children are admitted in the afternoon for half price, whether alone or accompanied by others, and the best of care will be taken for them. The evening performances are continuous, and commence promptly at 7:15, running until about 10:30. You can drop in any time during the evening, and stay as long as you please, without any extra charge.

This theatre is without exception the coolest place of amusement in the city during the warm weather, and it is positively refreshing to drop in there and spend an afternoon or evening. There is always splendid ventilation, and the best of cool fresh air. It is a place where everyone can go and enjoy a splendid performance of high class vaudeville and first quality motion pictures, while the cost is almost infinitesimal.

When the Liver is Out of Tune

the whole system is off the key—stomach upset, bowels sluggish, head heavy, skin sallow and the eyes dull. You cannot be right again until the cause of the trouble is removed. Correct the flow of bile, and gently stimulate the liver to healthful action by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the bile remedy that is safe to use and convenient to take. A dose or two will relieve the nausea and dizziness, operate the bowels, carry new life to the blood, clear the head and improve the digestion.

These old family pills are the natural remedy for bilious complaints and quickly help the liver to

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Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

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PRESIDENT MELLON'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BETTER CONTROL OF RAILROAD COMPANIES BY STATE

The letter written by President Mellon in opposition to the passage of a public utilities bill, which was presented to the committee at the hearing in Hartford, yesterday, is as follows:

To the Committee on the proposed Bill for Public Utilities Commission, Gentlemen:

Business engagements prevent my appearance before you at your hearing on June 1st. I beg leave, therefore, to say in writing a few words about the subject assigned to me for that hearing. The bill is a bill for the better control by a commission of the finances of public service corporations. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is ready subject to many restrictive laws and to the jurisdiction of a railroad commission appointed in precisely the same way as the proposed commission would be. The chief power over this company conferred by the proposed bill is a political board over its management of its finances. It seems not only to me, but to all those who are familiar with the practical conditions to which we are subject, that such legislation will be seriously injurious.

I do not assume that there will be any ill effect from the bill on the part of any party, and that might be created; for it is difficult to believe that any men would consciously wish to hamper the financial arrangements of the largest business corporation in New England, whose prosperity is evidently essential to the welfare of the community which it serves. But assuming the most perfect good will toward this company on the part of every member of the proposed commission, the bill of the proposed machinery of financial control will inevitably act injuriously upon our finances.

The first place where mere fact that all our plans would have to be prematurely revealed to the world in a public hearing, at which we would be obliged to state precisely the purposes for which we proposed to raise new capital, might seriously hamper or even altogether prevent the execution of these plans. Most business men, even if their own business is smaller and less complicated than ours can see with a little reflection how objectionable such a necessity would be. If before they could negotiate definitely for the securing of additional capital in order to increase their own facilities or develop their own business, they had to reveal to the owners of real estate they might want to buy, and to their competitors in business, their plans and purposes, they might find the consequences seriously detrimental. With us the results of a public hearing of this kind would be a public revelation of all our far-reaching purposes would be even more radically injurious.

The second place where the bill provides that the proposed political board shall dictate to the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company the prices which they must receive for their securities. The communities served by this company are growing rapidly in population, and the magnitude of their commerce. It is inevitable that this company will in the future, as in the past, have to add largely to its plant, in order to handle economically and expeditiously the increasing traffic on its lines. For this purpose it will require new capital in large amounts. But twenty or thirty million dollars of new capital cannot be obtained in the same way or on the same terms that a few thousands can. The financial managers of this company need a free hand in the preparation of their financial plans, and in the delicate negotiations with bankers whose intermediation is often required. It is impossible to know exactly what terms can be made with bankers until the very end of negotiations. When those negotiations are satisfactorily concluded, it is important to close a contract, since financial conditions may change rapidly. But under the proposed law, there can be no certain basis for financial negotiations until after a public hearing and a declaration of proposed political board, which decision may be delayed for months. Moreover, the board may fix the price of securities at a level which case the financial plan will fail, with much resulting mischief; or the board may fix the price too low, which case the bankers will not offer so much as they would have done, if negotiations had been unhampered. All this may not seem important to the inexperienced, but in reality it is of the most serious importance to this company, and to all who are interested directly or indirectly in the development of its business.

In the third place, this bill provides an artificial limitation on the borrowing power of this corporation which would operate unfairly and mischievously. It would seem that it ought to be the common sense of Congress to enable this company to borrow at home and abroad, upon the best terms possible, all the money which its directors think should be safely borrowed and profitably used in the development of its business. But this bill provides that this company cannot issue bonds in excess of the amount of its nominal capital stock. In normal times the market value of this company's stock has been about three hundred dollars a share, and the company's bonds could not exceed \$100,000,000. The property represented by its stock upon the present assumption being \$200,000,000, and that represented by its bonds being \$100,000,000, the whole value of the property is \$300,000,000, on which the law forbids us to borrow more than \$100,000,000.

Moreover, this law takes no account of the fact that it is often necessary for the company to issue bonds which will later be converted into stock. This company has outstanding \$30,000,000 of such bonds, and convertible bonds which in less than two years will be converted into stock. It has outstanding over thirty-five millions of six per cent. convertible bonds which later will in turn be converted into stock. If this company had been forbidden to issue these convertible bonds, it would have had to issue stock on which eight per cent. dividends would have been therefor payable, and would therefore have had a heavier burden placed on its earning power,

before this earning power received its full share of increase through the completion of all the plans for which the money was raised.

I do not wish to speak for others than the company of which I am President, but it seems to me clear that the proposed law will financially injure weak corporations, as well as those financially strong. I suggest that you imagine the condition, under this law, of any corporation in a small town struggling in a small way to serve the public, whose stock is quoted below par. This corporation will at the outset have issued bonds to the amount of its nominal capital stock so that it can issue no more bonds until it has increased its capital stock. But it cannot issue its stock less than par and nobody will buy it at par; for such stock can be bought on the market for less than par. Under these circumstances how can such a company possibly raise new capital? This proposed bill is in force? But if you leave such a company free, it may be able to sell securities on some terms and capital increase its facilities, so add to its net earning power, as to rehabilitate itself, and enable it to serve the public better, and in the process to return on the money invested.

There seems to be an assumption in some quarters that there should be public interference with methods of raising new capital, because the public is somehow harmed, if the nominal capital of a company is greater than its actual capital. But careful consideration be given to the subject, before such a notion as this is adopted as a basis of legislation. I have in mind a manufacturing corporation, whose capital stock is \$100,000,000. It pays annual dividends of one per cent. It would not earn or distribute a dollar more, if its nominal capital were increased by a stock dividend. If the nominal capital were increased to \$1,000,000,000 it would earn and pay dividends of ten per cent. Instead of one hundred per cent. If the nominal capital were raised to \$10,000,000,000 it would earn and pay dividends of one per cent. In the first case, the market value of each share would be ten cents and in the second case one hundredth as much. No one can create earning power or market values by multiplying the number of shares of a corporation. But, however this may be, The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company cannot be intelligently in business with "watered" stock. It has never issued any stock, since it was organized in 1872, at less than one hundred cents a share. No one on the other hand has had during that time received in premiums on stock issued \$22,988,537.00.

I respectfully submit that a statute ought not to be passed injuriously affecting the financial future of this great Connecticut corporation, because it is thought, either intelligently or not, that some other company has in the past followed unsound principles of finance. It is easy to declaim about the existence of evils, and to demand that they be immediately cured by statute. But when such a disclaimer drafts his statute, it often appears that his statute would cause, in direct or indirect ways, evils in other respects, which would outweigh any good that might be derived from it. It is to be better understood than it is now, that there are comparatively few evils that can advantageously be cured by statute, and that on the whole that country is governed the best which is governed the least.

Yours very respectfully,
C. S. MELLON,
President.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED IN 3 DAYS.

Morton L. Hill, of Lebanon, Ind., says: "My wife had inflammatory Rheumatism in every muscle and joint; her suffering was terrible and her body and face were swollen almost beyond recognition; had been in bed for six weeks and had eight physicians, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Detchem's Relief for Rheumatism. It gave immediate relief and she was able to walk about in three days. I am sure it saved her life." Sold by Curtis Pharmacy, 1149 Main St. cor. Elm.

CONTAMINATED MILK CAUSE OF EPIDEMIC

Winsted, June 2.—The origin of the typhoid fever epidemic which has been increasing steadily for the past two weeks was practically cleared up Monday by a statement from the health authorities to the effect that a well on the farm of Leroy Millard, a milk dealer on the Riverton road, was the source of the trouble. A majority of the victims thus far were customers of Mr. Millard and as the well had been suspected from the start it was closed two weeks ago.

The conclusions of the health officers are based in part upon the report of the state chemist, James A. Newlands, samples of water from the well and also from the stream supplying the house and dairy having been sent to him for analysis. The last named was found to be satisfactory, but regarding the well water he said the examination showed the presence of a large amount of drainage contamination. Water from this well was used to rinse the cans used to fill the tank in which the milk is cooled.

Five new patients were reported yesterday. There are now forty patients at the hospital.

Many of our citizens are drifting towards Bright's Disease by neglecting symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble which Foley's Kidney Remedy will quickly cure. F. B. Brill, local agent.

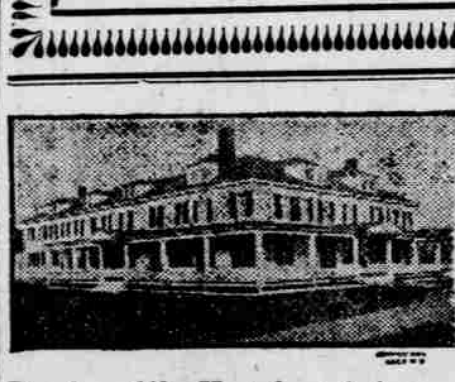
IRISH COOK LEAVES \$30,000 TO NEGRO

New York, June 2.—Bridget Torpy, an Irishwoman, who had been for twenty-seven years a cook in the family of Mrs. N. B. Taft of 46 West Twenty-fifth street, died at the age of 70 of cancer in a house tenanted by negroes at 221 West Eighteenth street, on June 13 last. Some time previously she had left Mrs. Taft's employ, and was succeeded as cook by James Edward Johnson, a negro, who had been her assistant. Johnson lives in the house where Miss Torpy died.

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"Barnes" with Coaster Brake \$22.50
Yale, with Coaster Brake, \$30.00
Cornell, with Coaster Brake, \$25.00

Bicycle Tires

Hartford,\$2.75 to \$4.00
Goodrich,\$2.50 to \$3.75
Pisk,\$3.00
Diamond,\$1.75
Seconds,\$1.50 \$2.25

Baseball

Goods Owing to Delays

Balls, 5c to \$1.00
Catcher's Mitts, 25c to \$6.00
Fleiser's Gloves, 25c to \$4.50
Base Ball Shoes \$2.50
"Everything for the Game."

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Men's "Korrek Shape" Shoes

Just to brighten up the season, it will easily be seen. That the footwear is the proper means to use. For a touch of russet brown, tan, maroon or darkest green. Wear a pair of Mollan's fine, "KORREK SHAPE" Shoes.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT. DISTRICT OF BRIDGEPORT, ss. PROBATE COURT.

May 29th, 1909.
Estate of Julia A. Gilbane, late of the town of Bridgeport, in said District, deceased.

The Court of Probate for the District of Bridgeport, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the Creditors of said Estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be barred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

FATHER J. GILBANE, Administrator.
Farmer Want Ads. 1c a word.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Today and Tonight, 2:15 and 8:15 sharp
Paul Armstrong's Stirring Western Drama

"SALOMY JANE"

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Magnificent Scenic Effects
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Mats 10 and 20c; Evenings 10, 20, 30c
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Today—Coupons for \$75 Matinee

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AND MOTION PICTURES
CUNNINGHAM & DEVERE
Eccentric Comedians
WARREN & BROCKWAY
Comedy Musical Act
CARDWONN SISTER
Original International Dancers
ED. ESTUS
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J. J. ALIA
—"The Girl Who Writes Her Own Songs"
Pictures Change Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Admission, 10c. Matinee or Evening. Children, Matinees, Half Price

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HOLYOKE JUNE 2
WATERBURY JUNE 4
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Everybody says they are the finest that can be bought. Pie Fanciers are now being made. Try one. They're O. K. Be sure and order that Frisbie Pie from your grocer today. It will complete the dinner and everybody will be satisfied.

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New Plumes made from your old discarded feathers. Having the atmosphere of newness and the freshness of strictly new feathers.

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